

HOPES OF TAFT AND DIAZ

EACH EXPECTS TO GAIN PRESTIGE THROUGH MEETING.

Mexican President Diaz' Election in Mind and American Executive Believes Good Will Will Make Safer Billions of United States Dollars in Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 17.—Both the Mexican and the United States Governments expect important results from the Taft-Diaz meeting at El Paso yesterday.

President Diaz eagerly accepted the opportunity as a means of strengthening his administration against possible revolutionary movements, and President Taft saw in the international programme a means of further safeguarding the vast interests of the United States in Mexico.

Aside from the personal element these are the motives that prompted yesterday's exchange of courtesies on the border. President Diaz has a national election coming. He will attempt to elect Carral as Vice-President. Diaz is 70 years old and wants to have a man of his own choice to take up the reins of government when he is obliged to lay them down.

Gen. Reyes will contest Carral's election. Reyes has been stirring up an anti-American sentiment in the country and apparently hopes to ride to victory on it. "Mexico for the Mexicans" has been his cry when opposing the further investment of American capital in the country. The Reyes movement has been gathering force recently.

Through yesterday's meeting and the frank exchange of compliments the fact is shown upon every Mexican face that the powerful neighbor is pleased with the Diaz administration and stands ready to support him in any action that may be deemed necessary for the protection of American interests.

This will go a long way in crushing any revolutionary sentiment that may arise in Mexico and in so doing will add to the security of the billion or more dollars of American capital invested in Mexico.

It has been reported that Mexico took the initiative in regard to the meeting, but that isn't so. The first suggestion of the meeting was made informally in a Southern newspaper and each President quickly took steps to ensure the other that such a meeting would be agreeable to him.

The ringing of a dozen church bells was the welcome that San Antonio gave to President Taft upon his arrival at 7:30 o'clock to-night. The President had spent practically the entire day traversing the barren sand hills of southern Texas. He was on his train continuously from 9 o'clock last night, when he left El Paso. It was a 630 mile jump, one of the longest the President has taken on the trip.

No regular stops were scheduled for the run, but at every station a crowd was waiting, and the Texans, when they had an opportunity, shouted until Mr. Taft showed himself. At two or three of the stops the President made brief remarks to the people, but in most cases he let the crowd do a part of the talking, carrying on an informal conversation with them over the platform railing.

The President was in bed when his train pulled into San Antonio. The crowd there was persistent and Mr. Taft appeared, rubbing his eyes.

"When we arrived here I was in bed," said he. "I heard some invitations from the younger members of the community to come out, and I have proceeded on the principle that any man, woman or child, that wants to see the President of the United States on this trip is entitled to see him—that is, if he can get dressed in time."

That qualifying phrase, "if he can get dressed in time" is well put. It impresses in a few words the story of the President's life on his special train for the last four weeks. It has been a case of rush and run from the moment the President's train pulled out of Boston. Mr. Taft has got so now that he can beat any New Jersey commuter that ever lived on the dress and run proposition.

With the first bang on the bells drum he is up and awake and calling for his valet. The President has made it a practice from the start to take a good many naps between stations, and his secretaries have long ago learned that no alarm clock is needed. The President is going on the idea that the people of the United States pay for his trip and consequently have a right to see him.

This dress and run game applies just as certainly to the rest of the party on the Presidential special. Did you ever see a dozen boys racing to get undressed for a plunge in a swimming pool? Well, that's just about what the Taft baggage car looks like when a quick change order has come back from the President for frock coats and high hats at an extra stop.

The clothing of nearly all of the party is kept in long canvas bags hanging in the baggage car. The newspaper correspondents have learned long ago how to hang by a strap with one hand and drive down into the bag with the other as it comes around. On a real busy day the sight is just as amusing and possibly as edifying as any zoological garden monkey show.

The President's "if he can get dressed in time" speaking tour has been a hard one too for his secretaries. They have rooms in the correspondents' car. Usually the first warning they get of a speech is the cheering of the crowds. They are supposed to take down every word the President utters from the rear platform, and then there is a grand mixup of dictaphans, ice cream freezers and Presidential secretaries as they dash through two Pullman car kitchens in the direction of the President.

But as to that Sanderson speech the President went on to say that the trip had taught him to value more than anything the great energy of the men who had come West to build up the country.

"The Government," he added, "has not been prompt perhaps in offering its aid to reclaim much of the land, but it is now engaged in that business in order that it may furnish an example and model for those who are willing to put in further capital."

In parting with his early morning Sanderson audience the President wished them a restful Sunday and freedom from alkali.

The watermelon fed hog of Texas forced itself upon the President's attention in the course of the day's run. Unfortunates of the milk fed chicken and the celery diet of 90 cent table d'hôte fame have been nothing mythical about these things. The President called a Texas committee's attention to a fat hog.

"Watermelon fed," said the local committee man with never a smile. Then he went on to explain that the very best Texas pork is raised on this "darker fruit."

"Of course this method of fattening is used generally in Texas," he went on. "Only those who raise watermelons for the needs do it. They make good money by selling select seeds and the meat of the melon and the rind are thrown

Unimproved Property

For a few days hereafter we are going to discuss the improving of New York real estate.

Unimproved, or inadequately improved, property in New York presupposes a very good reason—or should.

Some of these reasons we can take care of—others we cannot.

The fact is, property in New York must be improved; financial and economic reasons demand it.

What we are anxious to find out is: Why more owners do not improve their property.

This will enable us to give some study to particular cases.

Some owners are confronted by insurmountable obstacles.

On the other hand, the difficulties of others can be obviated by us.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

to the pigs. Watermelon fodder makes very easy delicious pork.

But this pork lore isn't the only information on Texas that the President gathered on his day's run. At Del Rio the President added that one of the things that had been a build in a financial way.

"Cattle!" shouted one man. "Republican property!" cried another, and the President turned with a smile from the cattleman to the politician.

"Well," said Mr. Taft, pointing toward the barren hills, "it will take some very heavy degree of courage to make those turn into anything productive."

"But we have cattle and sheep!" shouted another man, whose local pride had been hurt.

"But do they get good feed on those hills?" asked the President.

"Yes," chorused the crowd, and one man added, "They graze on brush and different kinds of forage."

"I tell you," the President went on, "it is encouraging to go through the country and find out how much has been done by the energy and enterprise of the people with conditions that seemed very discouraging at first. Everywhere in the country where I have been the people have been satisfied and free from discontent. They have homes, they have children; they have good laws which they obey."

The President put his foot in it again when he remarked that there had been a drought at Del Rio.

"Oh," shouted one of the crowd, "we have springs in the neighborhood."

The President added that one of the things that had impressed him on his trip was the looks of the women and children everywhere.

"I have enjoyed seeing," said he, "how well dressed they are and how happy they seem to be, and when the women and children are happy you can be very certain that the men are all right."

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FELIX ADLER HEARD AGAIN

BACK FROM GERMANY "A MORE CONVINCED AMERICAN."

Delighted With His Experiences as Roosevelt Exchange Professor, but Anxious to Aid in the Evolution That He Deems in Life in This Country.

Dr. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday morning at Carnegie Hall for the first time in a year. During the last year he has been absent from the society which he founded, serving as Roosevelt exchange professor at the University of Berlin.

Dr. Adler came home full of admiration for the German people and with a strengthened Americanism which he made plain in his discourse. He had lectured to the German students on "The American Idea of Liberty." He talked to the society which he has served for thirty-three years on "Foreign Experiences and Loyalty to American Ideals."

Prof. Adler said the academic mission of the American exchange professorship at Berlin was especially in the interest of international peace.

"Community of interest between nations is a potent bond while it lasts," said he. "Fear of the hideous consequences that could follow war between civilized peoples may cause the most headlong to hesitate on the brink of pernicious resolve. But the surest guarantee of peace is mutual appreciation by the different nations of what is excellent in the culture and genius of each. We do not wish to destroy what we admire."

The doctor said that it was astonishing how ignorant the civilized peoples still were of each other, even the educated classes, for even these really knew little of the deeper life, tendencies and aspirations of their neighbors.

In speaking of the interest which the German Emperor is known to take in the American professorship, Dr. Adler spoke of the Emperor as the "most gifted and fascinating among European sovereigns." The doctor found among German students and elsewhere two currents of opinion regarding America, one favorable and the other the reverse.

One was admiration for American initiative and the faculty of organization, there was a disposition to censure the materialism of American life and to deplore that a people of American culture and idealism had been so materialistic.

He lectured on "American Ideals and Their Influence on American Life" with a view to counteracting this prejudice and to show that the American people are not so materialistic.

He remarked that it was curious that in a monarchy like Prussia the government of the universities was democratic, the head of an institution being not a permanent official but elected by the faculty while in a republic like this country the management of the universities was more nearly monarchical. He contrasted the impression of monarchical government with the impression of democratic government which one receives on closer contact with the high minds of Germany with the figures of the great German scholars and the fact that still passed current in the popular legend, as he said. He said that despite the accumulation of great fortunes in Germany in the last two decades there was no such thing as a plutocracy in Germany as there is in some countries. He did not say in the United States, but he did say immediately that there was nothing in Germany corresponding to the so-called Four Hundred.

He said that a certain simplicity and restraint, especially in the toilettes of the women, was noticeable in Germany. He said that the second current of opinion, which he said, was the admiration for American initiative and the faculty of organization, there was a disposition to censure the materialism of American life and to deplore that a people of American culture and idealism had been so materialistic.

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SHOT IN CENTRAL PARK

An Italian Turns Upon Persons He Thought Were Taunting Him.

Belated churchgoers along the West Drive in Central Park yesterday saw a shooting by an Italian boy who was upon a gang of older men who had been tormenting him. At its conclusion George McLaughlin, a stage hand, living at 29 West Sixty-fourth street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital with three bullet holes in his body and the Italian, Carmelo Norto, 18 years old, of 854 Ninth avenue, was arrested after a sharp chase. Then the crowd which had watched the proceedings melted away.

McLaughlin with friends was following the Italian up the drive and was taunting him or at least that was the opinion of the boy, who doesn't speak much English.

When he reached a point about opposite Sixty-fourth street, he suddenly turned around and fired four shots from a revolver. McLaughlin, who was in the lead, dropped and the rest scattered. While people ran the spot from the whole crowd. Later in the day George McLaughlin refused to say who shot him. It was said at the hospital last night that his condition was not considered dangerous.

The Italian hurled a clump of bushes and started across the ball grounds for the west wall of the park just as Mounted Police Officer George Norto was approaching. The crowd and the broken ground delayed his horse and he reached Norto just as the latter went down under the force of a color guard of mounted police. Norto had run down from Sixty-fifth street. They found a revolver with four empty chambers on the prisoner and took him back to McLaughlin, who they say identified him. Later in the day George McLaughlin refused to say who shot him. It was said at the hospital last night that his condition was not considered dangerous.

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